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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

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Details

Product Status	Not For New Designs
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	37
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.85V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 4x12b; D/A 1x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	48-BGA (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32tg825f16-bga48

1 Ordering Information

Table 1.1 (p. 2) shows the available EFM32TG825 devices.

Table 1.1. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Max Speed (MHz)	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Package
EFM32TG825F8-BGA48	8	2	32	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA48
EFM32TG825F16-BGA48	16	4	32	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA48
EFM32TG825F32-BGA48	32	4	32	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA48

Visit www.silabs.com for information on global distributors and representatives.

2.1.26 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 8x11 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. In addition, an animation feature can run custom animations on the LCD display without any CPU intervention. The LCD driver can also remain active even in Energy Mode 2 and provides a Frame Counter interrupt that can wake-up the device on a regular basis for updating data.

2.2 Configuration Summary

The features of the EFM32TG825 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32TG Reference Manual. Table 2.1 (p. 7) describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 2.1. Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M3	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration	TIM0_CC[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[4], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:5], ACMP1_O
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:4]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP		
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	37 pins	Available pins are shown in Table 4.3 (p. 52)

3.5 Transition between Energy Modes

The transition times are measured from the trigger to the first clock edge in the CPU.

Table 3.4. Energy Modes Transitions

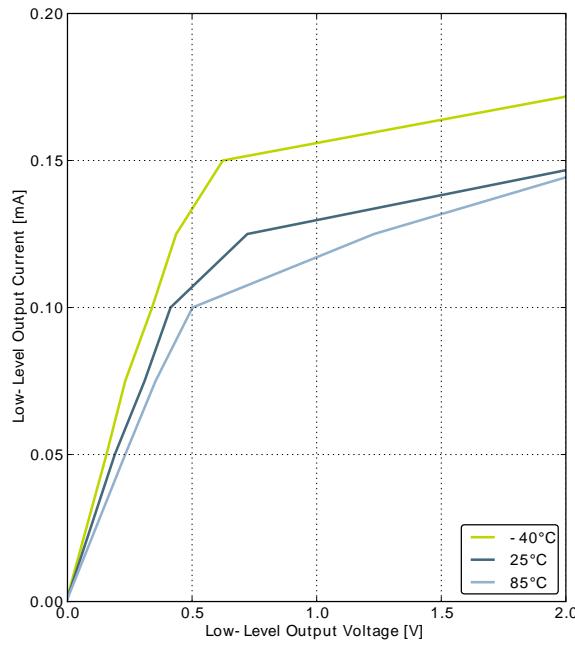
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{EM10}	Transition time from EM1 to EM0		0		HF-CORE-CLK cycles
t_{EM20}	Transition time from EM2 to EM0		2		μs
t_{EM30}	Transition time from EM3 to EM0		2		μs
t_{EM40}	Transition time from EM4 to EM0		163		μs

3.6 Power Management

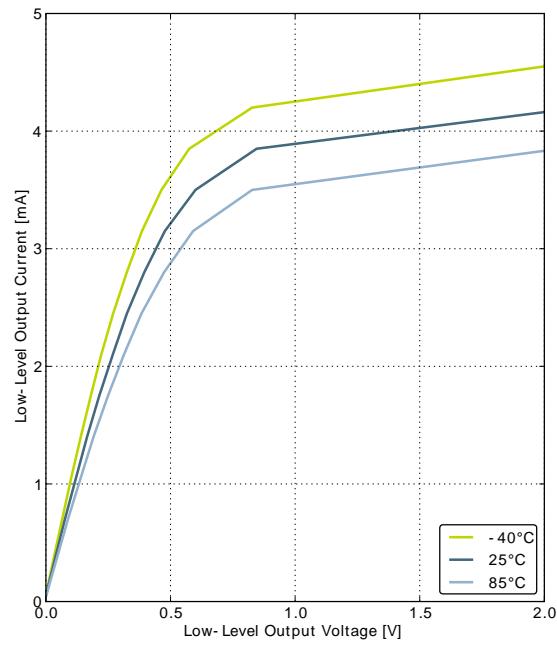
The EFM32TG requires the AVDD_x, VDD_DREG and IOVDD_x pins to be connected together (with optional filter) at the PCB level. For practical schematic recommendations, please see the application note, "AN0002 EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations".

Table 3.5. Power Management

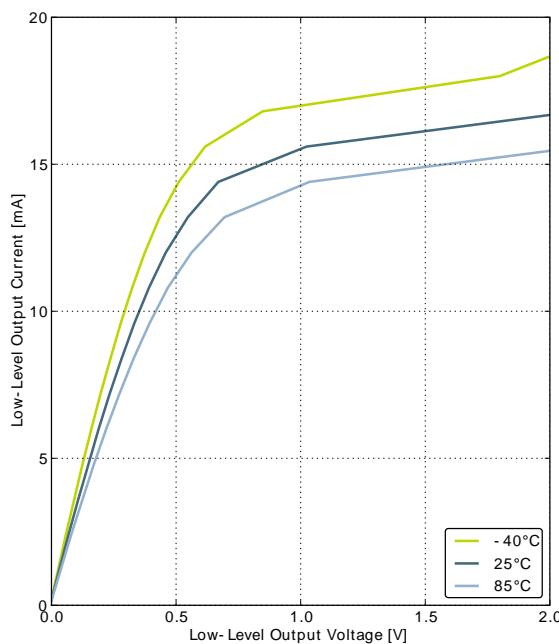
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BODextthr-}$	BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage		1.74		1.96	V
$V_{BODextthr+}$	BOD threshold on rising external supply voltage			1.85	1.98	V
$V_{PORthr+}$	Power-on Reset (POR) threshold on rising external supply voltage				1.98	V
t_{RESET}	Delay from reset is released until program execution starts	Applies to Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and pin reset.		163		μs
$C_{DECOPPLE}$	Voltage regulator decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between DECOUPLE pin and GROUND		1		μF

Figure 3.4. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage

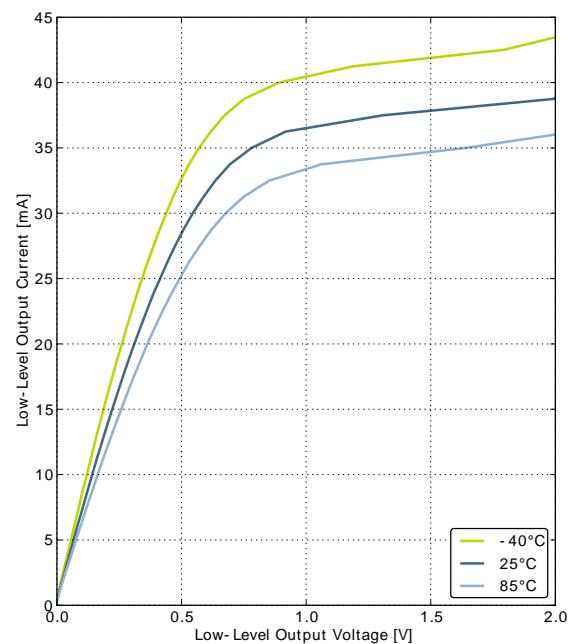
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



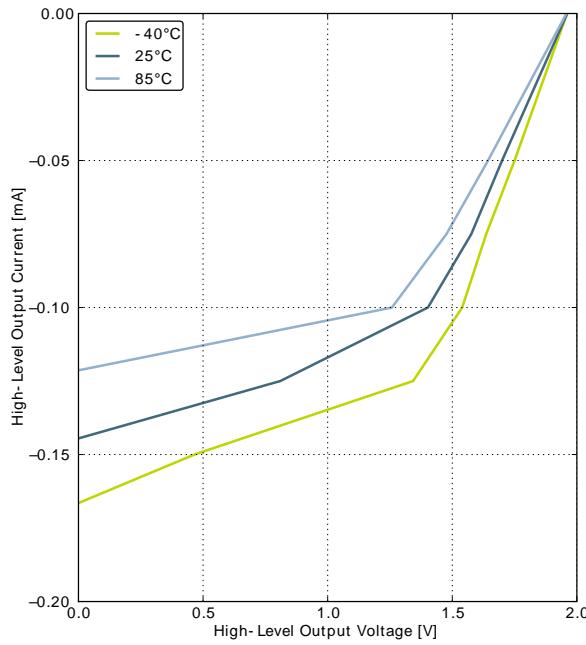
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



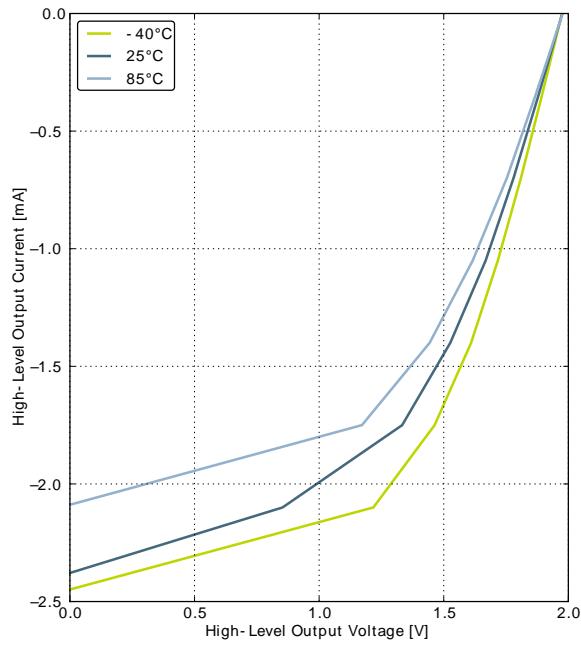
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



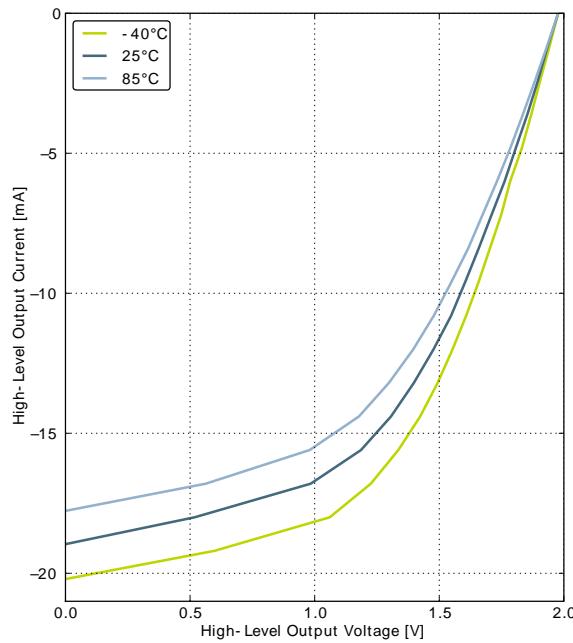
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

Figure 3.5. Typical High-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage

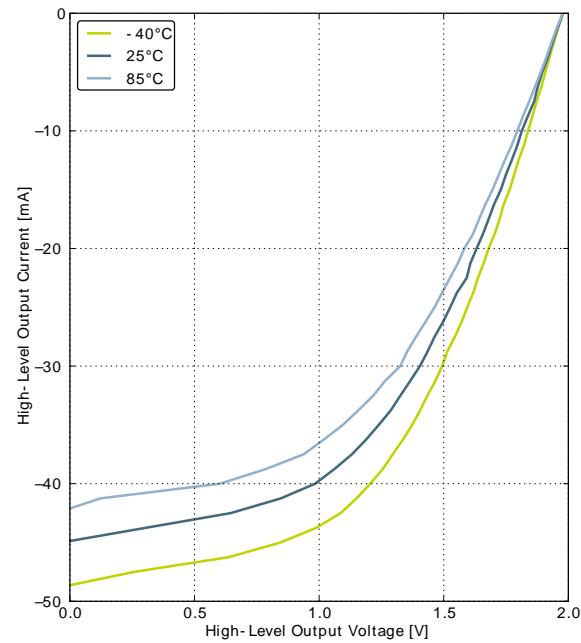
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

3.9 Oscillators

3.9.1 LFXO

Table 3.8. LFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LFXO}	Supported nominal crystal frequency			32.768		kHz
ESR_{LFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)			30	120	kOhm
C_{LFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		X ¹		25	pF
I_{LFXO}	Current consumption for core and buffer after startup.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		190		nA
t_{LFXO}	Start-up time.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$, 40% - 60% duty cycle has been reached, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		400		ms

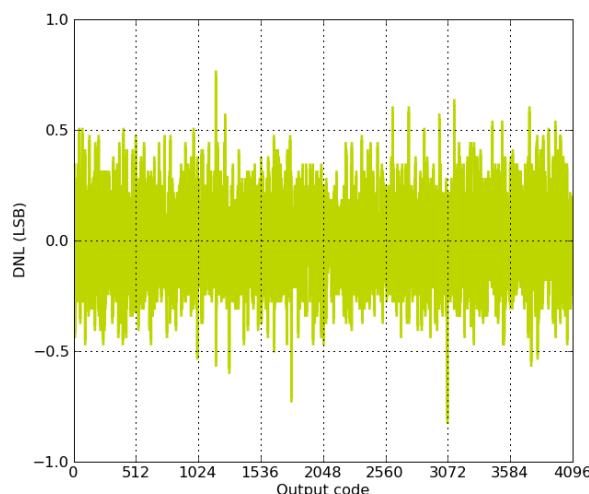
¹See Minimum Load Capacitance (C_{LFXOL}) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup in energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio

For safe startup of a given crystal, the energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio contains a tool to help users configure both load capacitance and software settings for using the LFXO. For details regarding the crystal configuration, the reader is referred to application note "AN0016 EFM32 Oscillator Design Consideration".

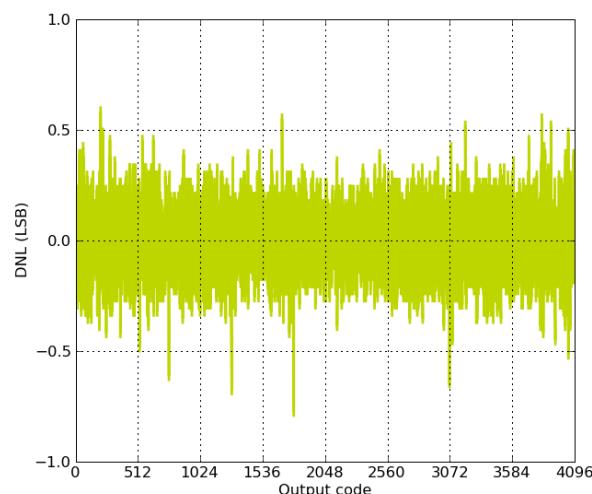
3.9.2 HFXO

Table 3.9. HFXO

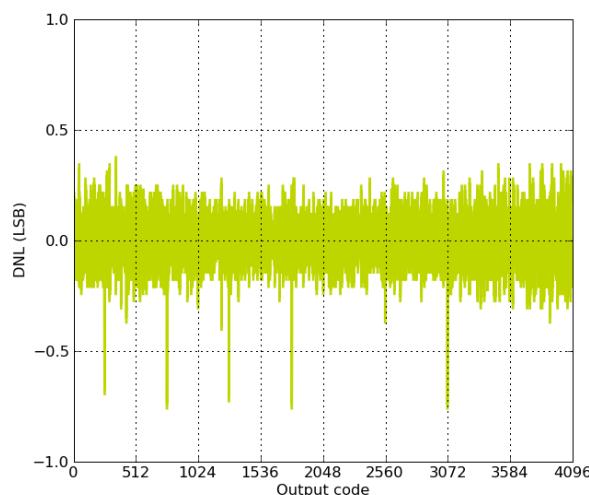
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HFXO}	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		32	MHz
ESR_{HFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
g_m^{HFXO}	The transconductance of the HFXO input transistor at crystal startup	HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	20			mA
C_{HFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		5		25	pF
I_{HFXO}	Current consumption for HFXO after startup	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ohm, $C_L=20 \text{ pF}$, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		85		µA
		32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		165		µA
t_{HFXO}	Startup time	32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		400		µs

Figure 3.21. ADC Differential Linearity Error vs Code, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C

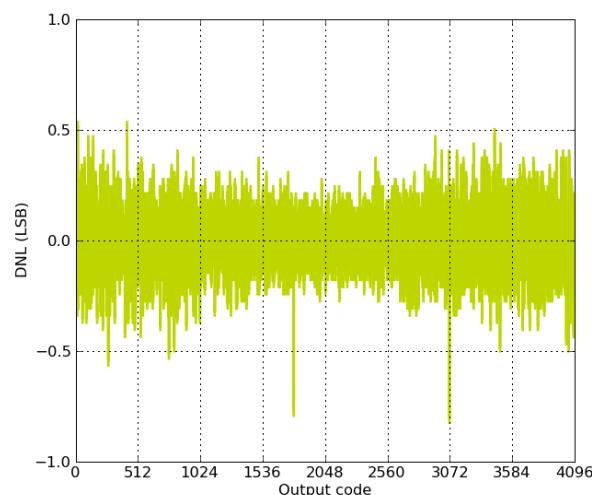
1.25V Reference



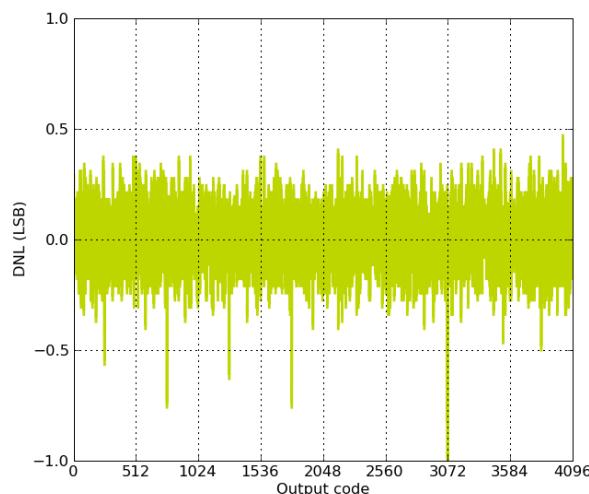
2.5V Reference



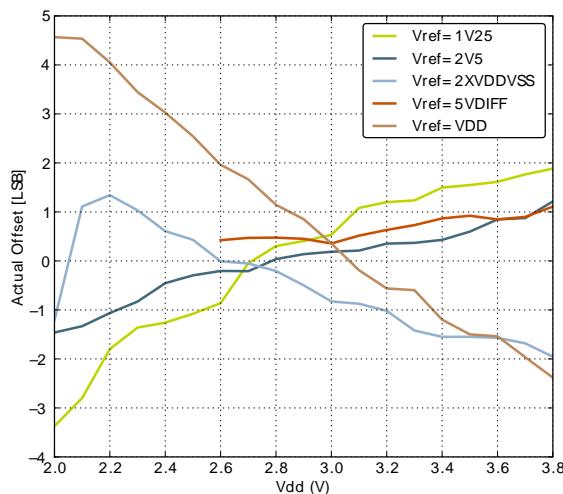
2XVDDVSS Reference



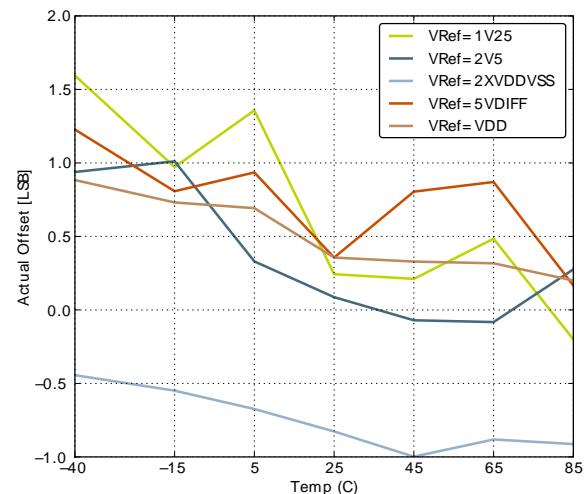
5VDIFF Reference



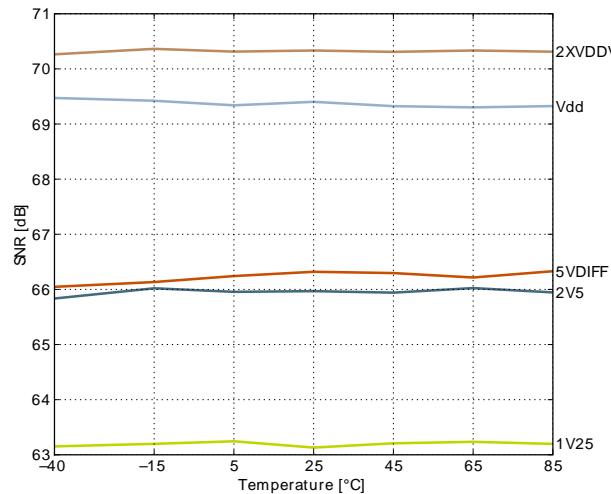
VDD Reference

Figure 3.22. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = Vdd /2

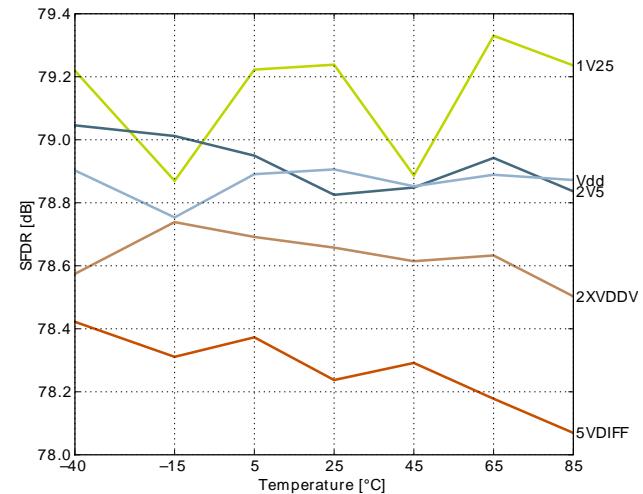
Offset vs Supply Voltage, Temp = 25°C



Offset vs Temperature, Vdd = 3V

Figure 3.23. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References, Vdd = 3V

Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)



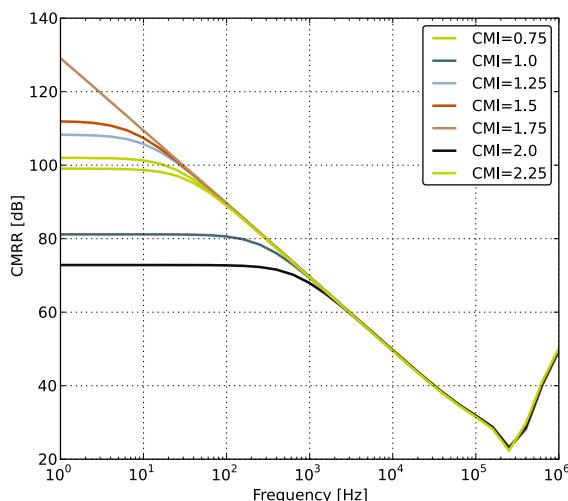
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)

3.11 Digital Analog Converter (DAC)

Table 3.15. DAC

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DACOUT}	Output voltage range	VDD voltage reference, single ended	0		V_{DD}	V
V_{DACCm}	Output common mode voltage range		0		V_{DD}	V
I_{DAC}	Active current including references for 2 channels	500 kSamples/s, 12bit			400	μA
		100 kSamples/s, 12 bit			200	μA
		1 kSamples/s 12 bit NORMAL			17	μA
SR_{DAC}	Sample rate				500	ksamples/s

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
PU _{OPAMP}	Power-up Time	OPA0/OPA1 BIASPROG=0xF, HALFBIAS=0x0		0.09		μs
		OPA0/OPA1 BIASPROG=0x7, HALFBIAS=0x1		1.52		μs
		OPA0/OPA1 BIASPROG=0x0, HALFBIAS=0x1		12.74		μs
		OPA2 BIASPROG=0xF, HALFBIAS=0x0		0.09		μs
		OPA2 BIASPROG=0x7, HALFBIAS=0x1		0.13		μs
		OPA2 BIASPROG=0x0, HALFBIAS=0x1		0.17		μs
N _{OPAMP}	Voltage Noise	V _{out} =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAx-HCMDIS=0		101		μV _{RMS}
		V _{out} =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAx-HCMDIS=1		141		μV _{RMS}
		V _{out} =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCM DIS=0		196		μV _{RMS}
		V _{out} =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCM DIS=1		229		μV _{RMS}
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAxHCM DIS=0		1230		μV _{RMS}
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAxHCM DIS=1		2130		μV _{RMS}
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCM DIS=0		1630		μV _{RMS}
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCM DIS=1		2590		μV _{RMS}

Figure 3.24. OPAMP Common Mode Rejection Ratio

3.14 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

Table 3.18. VCMP

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{VCMPPIN}$	Input voltage range			V_{DD}		V
V_{VCMPCM}	VCMP Common Mode voltage range			V_{DD}		V
I_{VCMP}	Active current	BIASPROG=0b0000 and HALFBIAS=1 in VCMPn_CTRL register		0.3	0.6	μA
		BIASPROG=0b1111 and HALFBIAS=0 in VCMPn_CTRL register. LPREF=0.		22	30	μA
$t_{VCMPREF}$	Startup time reference generator	NORMAL		10		μs
$V_{VCMPOFFSET}$	Offset voltage	Single ended		10		mV
		Differential		10		mV
$V_{VCMPHYST}$	VCMP hysteresis			17		mV
$t_{VCMPSTART}$	Startup time				10	μs

The V_{DD} trigger level can be configured by setting the TRIGLEVEL field of the VCMP_CTRL register in accordance with the following equation:

VCMP Trigger Level as a Function of Level Setting

$$V_{DD \text{ Trigger Level}} = 1.667V + 0.034 \times \text{TRIGLEVEL} \quad (3.2)$$

3.16 I2C

Table 3.20. I2C Standard-mode (Sm)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		100 ¹	kHz
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low time	4.7			μs
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	4.0			μs
$t_{SU,DAT}$	SDA set-up time	250			ns
$t_{HD,DAT}$	SDA hold time	8		3450 ^{2,3}	ns
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated START condition set-up time	4.7			μs
$t_{HD,STA}$	(Repeated) START condition hold time	4.0			μs
$t_{SU,STO}$	STOP condition set-up time	4.0			μs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7			μs

¹For the minimum HFFPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32TG Reference Manual.

²The maximum SDA hold time ($t_{HD,DAT}$) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t_{LOW}).

³When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when $I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((3450 * 10^{-9}) [s] * f_{HFFPERCLK} [\text{Hz}]) - 4$.

Table 3.21. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		400 ¹	kHz
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low time	1.3			μs
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	0.6			μs
$t_{SU,DAT}$	SDA set-up time	100			ns
$t_{HD,DAT}$	SDA hold time	8		900 ^{2,3}	ns
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.6			μs
$t_{HD,STA}$	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.6			μs
$t_{SU,STO}$	STOP condition set-up time	0.6			μs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	1.3			μs

¹For the minimum HFFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32TG Reference Manual.

²The maximum SDA hold time ($t_{HD,DAT}$) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t_{LOW}).

³When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when $I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((900 * 10^{-9}) [s] * f_{HFFPERCLK} [\text{Hz}]) - 4$.

Table 3.22. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		1000 ¹	kHz
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low time	0.5			μs
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	0.26			μs
$t_{SU,DAT}$	SDA set-up time	50			ns
$t_{HD,DAT}$	SDA hold time	8			ns
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.26			μs
$t_{HD,STA}$	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.26			μs
$t_{SU,STO}$	STOP condition set-up time	0.26			μs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	0.5			μs

¹For the minimum HPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32TG Reference Manual.

3.17 Digital Peripherals

Table 3.23. Digital Peripherals

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{USART}	USART current	USART idle current, clock enabled		7.5		μA/ MHz
I_{LEUART}	LEUART current	LEUART idle current, clock enabled		150		nA
I_{I2C}	I2C current	I2C idle current, clock enabled		6.25		μA/ MHz
I_{TIMER}	TIMER current	TIMER_0 idle current, clock enabled		8.75		μA/ MHz
$I_{LETIMER}$	LETIMER current	LETIMER idle current, clock enabled		75		nA
I_{PCNT}	PCNT current	PCNT idle current, clock enabled		60		nA
I_{RTC}	RTC current	RTC idle current, clock enabled		40		nA
I_{LCD}	LCD current	LCD idle current, clock enabled		50		nA
I_{AES}	AES current	AES idle current, clock enabled		2.5		μA/ MHz
I_{GPIO}	GPIO current	GPIO idle current, clock enabled		5.31		μA/ MHz
I_{PRS}	PRS current	PRS idle current		2.81		μA/ MHz
I_{DMA}	DMA current	Clock enable		8.12		μA/ MHz

BGA48 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
E4	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.			
E5	AVSS_0	Analog ground 0.			
E6	PD7	ADC0_CH7 DAC0_N1 / OPAMP_N1	TIM1_CC1 #4 LETIMO_OUT1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #3	US1_TX #2 I2C0_SCL #1	CMU_CLK0 #2 LES_ALTEX1 #0 ACMP1_O #2
E7	PD6	ADC0_CH6 DAC0_P1 / OPAMP_P1	TIM1_CC0 #4 LETIMO_OUT0 #0 PCNT0_S0IN #3	US1_RX #2 I2C0_SDA #1	LES_ALTEX0 #0 ACMP0_O #2
F1	PB7	LFXTAL_P	TIM1_CC0 #3	US0_TX #4 US1_CLK #0	
F2	PA13	LCD_BCAP_N			
F3	RESETn	Reset input, active low. To apply an external reset source to this pin, it is required to only drive this pin low during reset, and let the internal pull-up ensure that reset is released.			
F4	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.			
F5	AVDD_1	Analog power supply 1.			
F6	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.			
F7	PD5	ADC0_CH5 OPAMP_OUT2 #0		LEU0_RX #0	
G1	PB8	LFXTAL_N	TIM1_CC1 #3	US0_RX #4 US1_CS #0	
G2	PA14	LCD_BEXT			
G3	PB11	DAC0_OUT0 / OPAMP_OUT0	TIM1_CC2 #3 LETIMO_OUT0 #1		
G4	AVSS_1	Analog ground 1.			
G5	PB13	HFXTAL_P		US0_CLK #4/5 LEU0_TX #1	
G6	PB14	HFXTAL_N		US0_CS #4/5 LEU0_RX #1	
G7	PD4	ADC0_CH4 OPAMP_P2		LEU0_TX #0	

4.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. This is shown in Table 4.2 (p. 48). The table shows the name of the alternate functionality in the first column, followed by columns showing the possible LOCATION bitfield settings.

Note

Some functionality, such as analog interfaces, do not have alternate settings or a LOCATION bitfield. In these cases, the pinout is shown in the column corresponding to LOCATION 0.

Table 4.2. Alternate functionality overview

Alternate	LOCATION							Description
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ACMP0_CH4	PC4							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 4.
ACMP0_O	PE13		PD6					Analog comparator ACMP0, digital output.

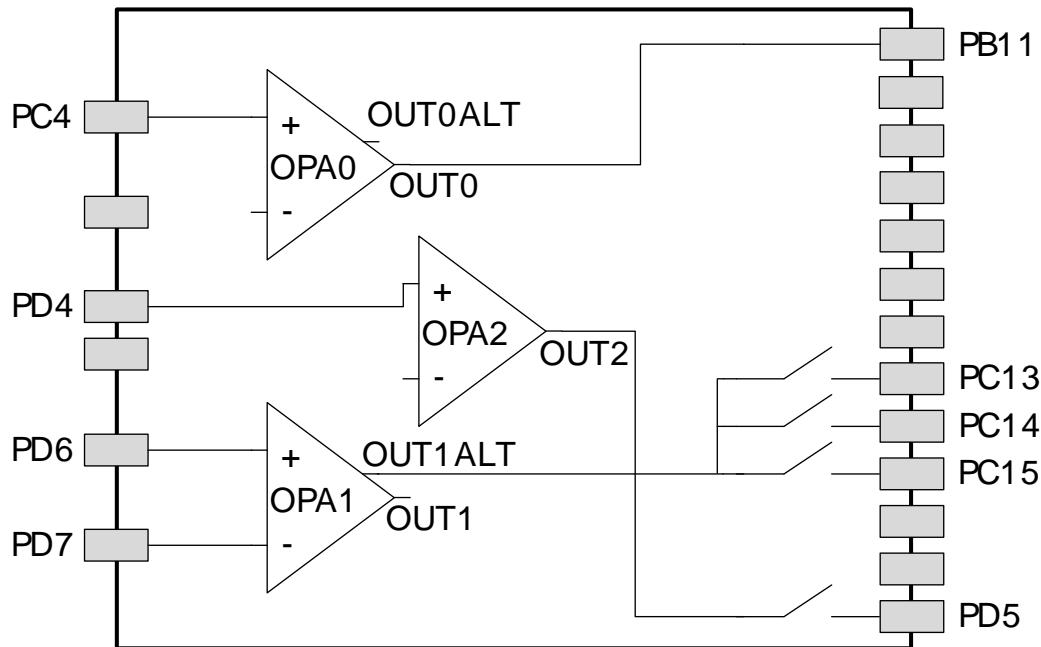
Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
LCD_BEXT	PA14							LCD voltage booster (optional), boost output. If using the LCD voltage booster, connect a 1 uF capacitor between this pin and VSS. An external LCD voltage may also be applied to this pin if the booster is not enabled. If AVDD is used directly as the LCD supply voltage, this pin may be left unconnected or used as a GPIO.
LCD_COM0	PE4							LCD driver common line number 0.
LCD_COM1	PE5							LCD driver common line number 1.
LCD_COM2	PE6							LCD driver common line number 2.
LCD_COM3	PE7							LCD driver common line number 3.
LCD_SEG0	PF2							LCD segment line 0. Segments 0, 1, 2 and 3 are controlled by SEGEN0.
LCD_SEG1	PF3							LCD segment line 1. Segments 0, 1, 2 and 3 are controlled by SEGEN0.
LCD_SEG2	PF4							LCD segment line 2. Segments 0, 1, 2 and 3 are controlled by SEGEN0.
LCD_SEG3	PF5							LCD segment line 3. Segments 0, 1, 2 and 3 are controlled by SEGEN0.
LCD_SEG6	PE10							LCD segment line 6. Segments 4, 5, 6 and 7 are controlled by SEGEN1.
LCD_SEG7	PE11							LCD segment line 7. Segments 4, 5, 6 and 7 are controlled by SEGEN1.
LCD_SEG8	PE12							LCD segment line 8. Segments 8, 9, 10 and 11 are controlled by SEGEN2.
LCD_SEG9	PE13							LCD segment line 9. Segments 8, 9, 10 and 11 are controlled by SEGEN2.
LCD_SEG13	PA0							LCD segment line 13. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG14	PA1							LCD segment line 14. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG15	PA2							LCD segment line 15. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG20/ LCD_COM4	PB3							LCD segment line 20. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 4
LCD_SEG21/ LCD_COM5	PB4							LCD segment line 21. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 5
LCD_SEG22/ LCD_COM6	PB5							LCD segment line 22. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 6
LCD_SEG23/ LCD_COM7	PB6							LCD segment line 23. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 7
LES_ALTEX0	PD6							LESENSE alternate exite output 0.
LES_ALTEX1	PD7							LESENSE alternate exite output 1.
LES_ALTEX5	PE11							LESENSE alternate exite output 5.
LES_ALTEX6	PE12							LESENSE alternate exite output 6.
LES_ALTEX7	PE13							LESENSE alternate exite output 7.
LES_CH4	PC4							LESENSE channel 4.
LES_CH13	PC13							LESENSE channel 13.
LES_CH14	PC14							LESENSE channel 14.

Table 4.3. GPIO Pinout

Port	Pin 15	Pin 14	Pin 13	Pin 12	Pin 11	Pin 10	Pin 9	Pin 8	Pin 7	Pin 6	Pin 5	Pin 4	Pin 3	Pin 2	Pin 1	Pin 0
Port A	-	PA14	PA13	PA12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PA2	PA1	PA0
Port B	-	PB14	PB13	-	PB11	-	-	PB8	PB7	PB6	PB5	PB4	PB3	-	-	-
Port C	PC15	PC14	PC13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PC4	-	-	-	-
Port D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	-	-	-	-
Port E	-	-	PE13	PE12	PE11	PE10	-	-	PE7	PE6	PE5	PE4	-	-	-	-
Port F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PF5	PF4	PF3	PF2	PF1	PF0

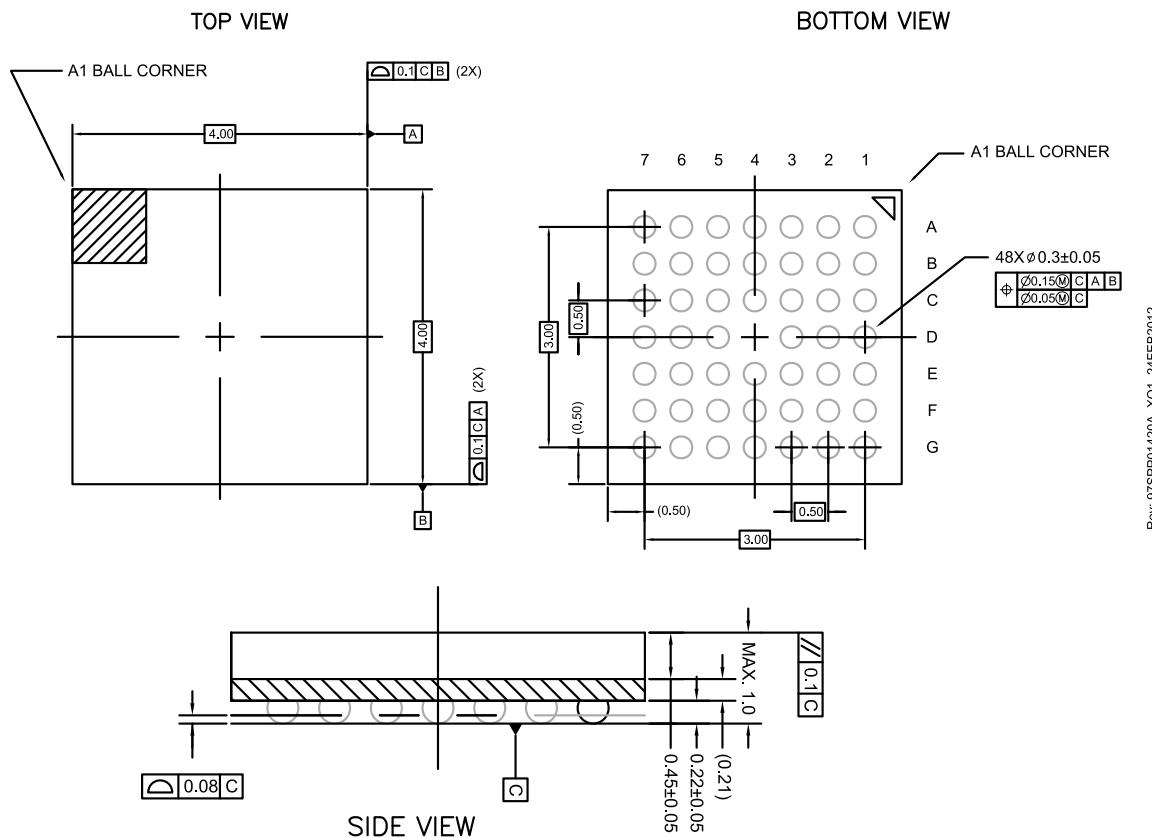
4.4 Opamp Pinout Overview

The specific opamp terminals available in *EFM32TG825* is shown in Figure 4.2 (p. 52) .

Figure 4.2. Opamp Pinout

4.5 BGA48 Package

Figure 4.3. BGA48



Note:

1. The dimensions in parenthesis are reference.
2. Datum 'C' and seating plane are defined by the crown of the solder balls.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters.

The BGA48 Package uses SAC105 solderballs.

All EFM32 packages are RoHS compliant and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb).

For additional Quality and Environmental information, please see:
<http://www.silabs.com/support/quality/pages/default.aspx>

7 Revision History

7.1 Revision 1.40

March 6th, 2015

Updated Block Diagram.

Updated Energy Modes current consumption.

Updated Power Management section.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO sections.

Added AUXHFRCO to block diagram and Electrical Characteristics.

Corrected unit to kHz on LFRCO plots y-axis.

Updated ADC section and added clarification on conditions for INL_{ADC} and DNL_{ADC} parameters.

Updated DAC section and added clarification on conditions for INL_{DAC} and DNL_{DAC} parameters.

Updated OPAMP section.

Updated ACMP section and the response time graph.

Updated VCMP section.

Updated Digital Peripherals section.

7.2 Revision 1.30

July 2nd, 2014

Corrected single power supply voltage minimum value from 1.85V to 1.98V.

Updated current consumption.

Updated transition between energy modes.

Updated power management data.

Updated GPIO data.

Updated LFXO, HFXO, HFRCO and ULFRCO data.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO plots.

Updated ACMP data.

7.3 Revision 1.21

November 21st, 2013

Updated figures.

Updated errata-link.

Updated chip marking.

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